

The following Listing of the Claims will replace all prior versions and all prior listings of the claims in the present application:

Listing of The Claims:

1. (Canceled)
2. (Canceled)
3. (Canceled)
4. (Canceled)
5. (Canceled)
6. (Canceled)
7. (Canceled)
8. (Canceled)
9. (Canceled)
11. (Canceled)
12. (Canceled)
13. (Canceled)
14. (Canceled)
15. (Canceled)
16. (Canceled)
17. (Previously Presented) A polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide immobilized to a support, and a second binding partner polypeptide bound to the first polypeptide, wherein the binding of the polypeptides to each other is detectable, and covalent modification of at least one of the polypeptides results in modulation of the binding, and is required for said binding of said first polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide, and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, dephosphorylation, acylation, deacylation, glycosylation, deglycosylation, ubiquitination, deubiquitination, prenylation, deprenylation, sentrinization, desentrinization, ADP-ribosylation and ADP-deribosylation.

18. (Currently amended) A method for detecting or monitoring the activity of a modulator of a polypeptide modification enzyme, comprising the steps of:
providing a first polypeptide, and a second polypeptide, wherein at least one of the polypeptides is susceptible to covalent modification, and the first and second polypeptides are capable of binding to each other, and said covalent modification of one or both of the polypeptides by the modification enzyme in the presence of a modifying group substrate results in modulation of the binding of the polypeptides to each other;
allowing the polypeptides to bind to each other;
contacting the polypeptides with a modification enzyme in the presence of said modifying group substrate;
detecting modulation of the binding of the polypeptides to determine a reference signal modulation,
contacting the polypeptides with a modification enzyme and a candidate modulator of the modification enzyme, and
detecting modulation of binding of the polypeptides in the presence of said candidate modulator, and comparing the modulation detected in the presence of said candidate modulator with the reference signal modulation.
19. (Canceled)
20. (Canceled)
21. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a first polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:
 - a) providing a first polypeptide immobilized on a support, wherein said first polypeptide comprises a binding site to which a second polypeptide specifically binds, wherein said second polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein covalent modification of said first polypeptide detectably changes the association of said first and second polypeptide;
 - b) providing said second polypeptide and said [[test]] sample in the presence of a modifying group substrate, and contacting said second polypeptide and said [[test]] sample with said first polypeptide immobilized on a support;

c) measuring association of said first polypeptide with said second polypeptide; and
d) comparing said association with the association of a first and second polypeptide contacted with a control sample known to contain said modifying enzyme and said modifying group substrate wherein a change in the association of said first and second polypeptide determined in step (c) relative to said association determined in step (d) provides an indicator of the presence of the enzyme in said [[test]] sample.

22. (Previously Presented) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a second, binding partner polypeptide, capable of associating with said first polypeptide, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein the association of the polypeptides is detectable, and covalent modification of at least one of the polypeptides results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;
- b) providing a modifying group substrate, wherein said substrate, in the presence of a modifying enzyme, results in the covalent modification of said first polypeptide or said second binding partner polypeptide;
- c) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
- d) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample and said modifying group substrate; and
- e) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, thereby determining the covalent modification of at least one of said polypeptides, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected.

23. (Previously Presented) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a covalently modified second, binding partner polypeptide capable of associating with said first polypeptide, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific

antibody, and wherein said association of the polypeptides is detectable, and wherein removal of the covalent modification from said second, binding partner polypeptide by a modifying enzyme results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;

- b) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
- c) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample; and
- d) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, thereby determining the removal of said covalent modification from said second binding partner polypeptide, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected.

- 24. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 22 or 23, wherein at least one of the polypeptides [[labeled]] further comprises a label.
- 25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein said label comprises a fluorescent label.
- 26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein said label comprises a radioactive label.
- 27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22 or 23, wherein both the immobilized polypeptide and the binding partner polypeptide further comprise a label.
- 28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein said label on said immobilized polypeptide is different from said label on said second, binding partner polypeptide.
- 29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein a detectable signal is generated by an interaction between the label on said immobilized polypeptide and the label on said binding partner polypeptide.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein said interaction comprises energy transfer.
31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22 or 23, wherein said association is measured by monitoring the molecular mass of the binding partner polypeptide in association with the first polypeptide.
32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, wherein said association is measured by surface plasmon resonance.
33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, wherein said association is measured by scintillation proximity assay.
34. (Previously Presented) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method consisting of the steps, in the sequence set forth of:
 - a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a second, binding partner polypeptide capable of associating, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein the association of the polypeptides is detectable, and covalent modification of at least one of the polypeptides results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;
 - b) providing a modifying group substrate, wherein said substrate, in the presence of a modifying enzyme, results in the covalent modification of said first polypeptide or said second binding partner polypeptide;
 - c) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
 - d) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample and said modifying group substrate; and
 - e) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, by contacting said binding partner polypeptide with an antibody that binds to said binding partner polypeptide, thereby determining the covalent modification of at

least one of said polypeptides, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected.

35. (Previously Presented) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of, in the sequence set forth:
- a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a covalently modified second, binding partner polypeptide capable of associating, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein said association of the polypeptides is detectable, and wherein removal of the covalent modification from said second, binding partner polypeptide by a modifying enzyme results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;
 - b) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
 - c) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample; and
 - d) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, using an antibody that binds to said binding partner polypeptide, thereby determining the removal of said covalent modification from said second binding partner polypeptide, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected.
36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22 or 23, comprising the additional step, prior to step (e), of contacting one or both of said first polypeptide and said binding partner polypeptide with an enzyme capable of modifying one or both of said polypeptides.
37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the immobilized polypeptide is the polypeptide which is covalently modified.
38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22 or 23, wherein said association is measured in real time.

39. (Canceled)
40. (Canceled)
41. (Previously Presented) A polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide immobilized to a support, and a second binding partner polypeptide bound to the first polypeptide, wherein the binding of the polypeptides to each other is detectable, and covalent modification of at least one of the polypeptides results in modulation of the binding, and is required for said binding of said first polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide, wherein said second binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation and dephosphorylation.
- 42. (New) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:
- a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a second, binding partner polypeptide, capable of associating with said first polypeptide, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein the association of the polypeptides is detectable, and covalent modification of at least one of the polypeptides results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;
 - b) providing a modifying group substrate, wherein said substrate, in the presence of a modifying enzyme, results in the covalent modification of said first polypeptide or said second binding partner polypeptide;
 - c) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
 - d) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample and said modifying group substrate; and
 - e) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, thereby determining the covalent modification of at least one of said polypeptides, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected; wherein said association is measured by monitoring the molecular mass of the binding partner by surface plasmon resonance.

43. (New) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:
- a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a second, binding partner polypeptide, capable of associating with said first polypeptide, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein the association of the polypeptides is detectable, and covalent modification of at least one of the polypeptides results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;
 - b) providing a modifying group substrate, wherein said substrate, in the presence of a modifying enzyme, results in the covalent modification of said first polypeptide or said second binding partner polypeptide;
 - c) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
 - d) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample and said modifying group substrate; and
 - e) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, thereby determining the covalent modification of at least one of said polypeptides, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected; wherein said association is measured by monitoring the molecular mass of the binding partner by scintillation proximity assay.
44. (New) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:
- a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a covalently modified second, binding partner polypeptide capable of associating with said first polypeptide, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein said association of the polypeptides is detectable, and wherein removal of the covalent modification from said second, binding partner polypeptide by a modifying enzyme results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;

- b) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
 - c) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample; and
 - d) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, thereby determining the removal of said covalent modification from said second binding partner polypeptide, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected; wherein said association is measured by monitoring the molecular mass of the binding partner by surface plasmon resonance.
45. (New) A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a modifying enzyme which covalently modifies a polypeptide, the method comprising the steps of:
- a) providing a polypeptide pair comprising a first polypeptide and a covalently modified second, binding partner polypeptide capable of associating with said first polypeptide, wherein said second, binding partner polypeptide is not a phospho-specific antibody, and wherein said association of the polypeptides is detectable, and wherein removal of the covalent modification from said second, binding partner polypeptide by a modifying enzyme results in modulation of the association and wherein said covalent modification comprises one of the group consisting of phosphorylation, acylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, prenylation, sentrinization, and ADP-ribosylation;
 - b) immobilizing the first polypeptide to a physical support;
 - c) contacting said immobilized polypeptide and said second binding partner polypeptide in the presence of said sample; and
 - d) measuring the association of the second, binding partner polypeptide to the first polypeptide, thereby determining the removal of said covalent modification from said second binding partner polypeptide, whereby the presence of said modifying enzyme is detected; wherein said association is measured by monitoring the molecular mass of the binding partner by scintillation proximity assay.--